Business Motices.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

ONE OF THE OLD TIME PROFILE:—AS HONEST MAN!
Something over a year ago I called on Mr. T., who had a building in process of one that. The moment he understood the object of my visit he replird as follows: "Mr. HYATT. I shall set my lights of no one het you. I have made it a rule through life to encourage the man who does the public a service by the introduction of a useful invention. I have not, not vice by the introduction of a useful invention. I have not, not will lever give countenance to that class of persons who never will lever give countenance to that class of persons who never risk anything themselves to benefit the public but wat annirate accume ingenies and perhaps poor man has, with patience and toil, growed the invention valuable; and then just at me winding four rule in to crowd him out, and themselves enjoy the fruits of his labout."

Mr. T. gave his order for my best Lead Banden Lights. And what is more, he paid the call for them like a Christian and a centleman, sethout grawbing.

Less than "ten" such men would have Bayen Sodom!

THADDEUS HYATT, N. 120 West Broadway, N. Y.

Expendituative Party No. 120 West Broadway, N. Y. HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

ESPENCHEID'S FALL STYLE for 1855 was no somer out than it took the lead. The establishments in Broadway cannot compete with this manufacturer, who puts his capital into his Hars, and not into ornamental fixtures and high Broadway rents. Compare his rich, highly finished Har with those sold twenty per cent higher in Broadway, and it will be found a better and finer article. The Store is No. 118 Nassanst, new Beekman.

STOP THAT KNOCKING .- This is the cry of KNOX's fivals; but KNOX has knocked them harder than ever by the introduction of his Fall Style of Hars, which eclipse all cotemporary efforts. Call and buy one, at No 212 Broad say, corner of Fultonest, or No 833 Broadway. Follow the crowd and you'll find yourself there in a few minutes.

LEARY & Co.'s FALL FASHION.—The subscribers will offer Titts Day, Sept. 1, in accordance with their quarterly costom, the Fall Style of Gentlemen's Hars. Our customers and the public generally, we think will be particularly pleased with the style and quality of the Hats introduced by us for the present Autumn, as in lightness, elegance and durability it has never been surpassed.

N. B.—We offer different goods, of the same style, at differ-

LEARY & Co., Astor House, Broadway.

SHLKS! SHLKS!!—We will open one case of tich Silk Robes at \$20, worth \$30, four cases of China Plaid and Surped Silk, of new and elogant designs, from \$1 to 12 per yard; one case of superior Black Silks, warranted to wear well, from \$1 to 12 per yard. Also Cashaners and Stella Blawle, Embroideries, Merinose, De Laines, Liness, Shrings, E. H. Leadstater & Co., No. 36; Breadway. SHAKS! SHAKS!!-We will open THIS MORNING

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY .- Winter J. A. Fowler, Principals, Cherry Valley, N. Y.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, &c.-The largest amortment in New-York. New and beautiful models of Frence and English manufacture now opening.

W. J. F. DAILEY & Co., Martle Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

To CLOSE BUYERS OF CLOTHING .- The atten tion of Country Dealers in Ciothing is invited to the large wholesale stock of Man's and Horn's Chorning at the Wars-bone of P. L. Roders & Co., corner of Faiton and Nassan-sta. The materials of their Fatt, and Winter Stock having been The materials of their Fall and WINTER STOCK having been purchased for cash in a depressed markst, they are enabled to sell at wholesale at prices well worth the consideration of Country Merchants to whom cheapness is an object. A call is solicited.

P. L. ROGERS & CO.

FRENCH CHINA, DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, &c., of our own imports ion for sale with the Parish and Bisque Figures.
W. J. P. Dailley & Co., Marble Stores,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

" THE OLD PLACE."-We have now on hand, at our celebrated old stand, a stock of Pall and Winter Chotteles, unsurpassed for style and chapters by any other house in the trade.

DEVLIN & JESSUP, Nos. 33 and 35 John-st., cor. Naman. PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS!

Manufactured by
JOHN F. WAKE & Co.,
No. 167, Canalest, near Varickest,
Fully warranted for tone, and workmanship equal to any in
the city, and 20 per cont. less the Broadway prices.
N. B.—Planos tuned and repaired, or exchanged. Secondhand Planos at great bargains. CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!

Spiendid English Brussels, 8 per yard; 50.000 yards of beautiful Ingrain at 3/6, 4/ and 5/ per yard. Floor Oil. CLOTHS at 2/6, 3/ and 4/ per yard, at the great Carpet Establishment of HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 dowery. CARPETINGS .- PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No.

379 Broadway, have just opened and now in store, a large and splendts lot of Rich BRUSSELS CAPPETS, at 8; peryard. Other Cappets equally low. Peterson & Humpinger, No. 378 Broadway. JET GOODS-JET and GOLD JEWELRY, in great

variety. Also, Parasols, Combs. Fans, Brushes, Bags, Purses &c., at the Jewelry and Fancy Goods Store of Osborne, Board MAN & TOWNSERD, No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring st. CITY TRADE .- Our large stock of FALL and

WINTER CLOTHING for City Trade is open for inspection. It will be found to contain a larger variety of new and stylish GARMENTS than we have ever got up. Prices uniformly low. D. Devlin & Co., Nos. 236, 259, and 250 Broadway. SPECIALTIES .- Our new styles of STREET or Business Coars for Fall, ranging from \$6 to \$15, all a specialty with us, and will be found so where else.

D. Devlin & Co., Nos. 250, 259 and 250 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-We have the pleasure of announcing to our friends and customers that we are increasing our manufacturing department with all possible dispatch. The introduction of our improved Macuitaes, running atthouble speed, and accomplishing twice the quantity of work in a day, has caused a sudden mah of orders. In a few days we shall have doubled our weekly product of Machines, and will supply all orders promptly.

I. M. Singer & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM

English, French, German and American
FASCY GOODS, Novelties, AND Tore,
No. 345 Broadway.

BELLS! BELLS!-MENEELY'S celebrated BELLS descriptions, on band and for sale by HITCHCOCK & Co., No. 116 Broadway.

AUCTION PURCHASES .- French China Tea Sets, Dining Sets, Vasca, Cups and Saucers, Terra Cotta, Parian Figures Bluef, anton China Glassware, Chamber Sets, &c., at very low prices. Davis Collange, No. 447 Broadway, near Grand-st.

PIANOS.-Horace Waters's Pianos, having in PIANOS.—Horace Waters's Pianos, having in their improvement of action and over strings alength of scale and power of tone fequal to the Grand Pianos; T. Gibert & Co.'s Pianos; Woodward & Brown's; Jacob Chickering's Pianos, and those of five of the best New York makes; new 6 octave Pianos for \$150. Second-hand Pianos of all varieties at great bargeins—prices from \$50 to \$140. Pianos to reat and rent allowed on purchase, Pianos for sale on monthly payments. Sole agency of S. D. & H. W. Smith Mellodeons, (tuned to the equal temperament.) Each instrument guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or purchase money refunded.

Horace Waters, No. 333 Broadway,

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BUR GLAR PROOF SAFE, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCK. Both received Prize Medals at the World's Fair, Lon-don, 1851, and Crystal Palace, New York, 1858-54. SILAS C. HERRING & Co., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., N. Y.

BRONZE CLOCK AND FIGURES .- Variety im-

mense, styles new and being duplicates now on exhibition the Crystal Palace, Paris.
W. J. F. Datter & Co., Marble Stores,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. Churches, manufactories and families requiring

steady, powerful and smokeless light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,

at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are
invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS AND FOUNTAIN CIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF, No. 30 Frankfort-st.

LOOKING-GLASSES, FOR THE FALL TRADE, at

purch-sing elsewhere.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & Co.,

Manufactory, No. 110 Chambers-st., New-York

Dr. S. S. Frrch, author of "Six Lectures on Consumption," &c., Office No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Sun-day excepted) from 9 until 5 o'clock treats Consumption, Asth-ma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Chronic Diseases of Males and Females. Consultation free. Wigs, Wigs, Wigs.-5,000 of those \$10 Wigs

always on hand at the Manufactory of MEDBURST & Co., No. 27 Maiden-lane. Gentlemen in want of a good wig or toupee ca-have a botter article at the above establishment for \$10 than is sold at the extravegant Broadway stores for \$55. Back and front braids, bands, ctris, &c., wholesale and retail. CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS and TOUPEES etand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private apartments for applying his famous Dayr, the greater standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of Wiss and TOUTERS are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CHISTADDON'S, No. 6 Astor House.

FAMILY MEDICINE DEPOT.

Wholesale and Retail.
Barnes & Park.
No. 304 Broadway, cerner of Duane st.
NATIVE WINES.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER !- Read the testimony DEAR SIR: HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS have done wenders in this section. A youth a see of G. M. Hubbert, Esq. of this county, has been for several months under the care of contest practitioners with our relief, and the case reported dobutful and the young man, although scarcely shite to get about, commenced with the Bitters. He found so much relief from the first bottle, he continued to take until a complete sure was effected. He is now perfectly well and stout."

For sale by Druggists and dealers in Medicine everywhere.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS cure any case of Weakness Debility and Lowness of Spirits. They invigorate the system and give new energy, strength and vigor to all the functions of lifes. Solid at the manufactories, No. 80 Malden-lane, N. Y., and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 conts, 625 conts, and \$1 per box.

HERNIA .- Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH & Co. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations for their new patent RADICAL CURE TRYES. References as to its superiority — Professor Valentine Most, Williard Parker and John M. Canochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this Trues may be seen at Maxsis & Co.'s. No. 24 Maiden-lane, New York, and Maxsis, Coxinate & Co.'s. 5 West 4th-st., Cincipnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A.M. until 9 P.M.

FREE TO SAN FRANCISCO.-Persons who wish to so free from attacks of Cholers, Dysentery, Colle and Sea-Bickness, should not fail to get a bottle of Da. Tonias's warranted Vanetian Liminus Any kind of water can be drank without any ill effects by adding one teaspoon full of this colerated Liniment. It is worth its weight in gold; no one should sail without it. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depot No. 60 Courtisands 51. Soid by the Druggists throughout the United States. BRODES'S FEVER AND AGUE CURE

ARTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

The intocence of which is
FROVED
Bythe
CERTIFICATE OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS,
Glycon Glycon Given by
James R. Chiltron, M. D.,
And the value of which is
recover

By the Testimony frequently published.
No Swelled Heads Or Swelled Legs,
Or Terrible Nervous Derangements,

POISONED CONSTITUTIONS, Can result from its use.

Its Harmiess Character Admits its free use as a Preventive or Curr Faver and Adult All Diseases caused by Malaria For which Atmosf-Heric Poison

MERCURIAL DISBASES

ATMOSPHERIC POISON
It is a
PERFECT ANTIDOTE,
Pronunced so by
SCIENCE,
Proved so by
EXPERIENCE.

EXPERIESCE.

This wonderful ours, equally powerful and innocent, seems destined by nature not only to relieve all the human family who will use it, from malarious diseases, but to do an equally good work by extriety superseding all the treatment, whether scientific or empirical, by noisenous and destructive drugs.

GEO. H. Beffer, Wholessie Agent, No. 133 Water-st., and for sale by C. H. RIEG, C. V. CLICKENER & Co., WELLS & Co., Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYES, and Druggists generally.

Wigs! Wigs!! Wigs!!! BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES. The best in the world, the admiration of comosiscurs, the sary of imitators. Sold and applied at No. 23 Broadway, time private roome). The largest stock of Wigs and Toupees in America. Also, BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM, for pre-

H. T. LOVET'S WAHPENE-An Indian Vegetable preparation, will restore gray Hair to its youthful appearance, and cure baidness. Call at No. 762 Broadway, and see the proprietor, who has been gray and baid, with a good head of hair.

CARY'S ROTARY FORCE-PUMP AND FIRE-ENGINE, Adapted to any and all situations, manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINERD, Brockport, N. Y.

J. C. CARY, Office No. 240 Broadway, N. Y. REMOVED—BENJAMIN'S GOLD MEDAL
BRASS-SPRING TRUSSES,
TO No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.
This Trus-to-ver rusts nor grows weak from use. Six days'
trial given, and money returned if not satisfactory.

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1855.

We shall print for regular subscribers, over 135,000 sopies of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE, of this week. It is doubt, the best advertising medium in the country. This is the last day for receiving advertisements for this week's issue, Price. Seventy-five Cents a line.

The steamship America, which sailed from Liverpool on the 15th inst. for Boston, is now fully due at Halifax. Her news will be one week later

APPEAL TO PENNSYLVANIANS.

A very grave and flagrant wrong was recently perpetrated on the soil of your State, which in its effects and consequences strikes at the rights and liberties of all. One only of your number was, and still is, the immediate victim: but any one of you having an unseared conscience and a humane spirit might have stood in his place, and may be called at any time to suffer as he is suffering. Though the facts are already known to most of you who will read this appeal, we restate them in the hope that they may make plain to you the path of duty, and impel you to pursue it.

John H. Wheeler of North Carolina, appointed Minister to Central America, recently arrived at Philadelphia on his way to the Isthmus, bringing with him three slaves—a mother and her two young boys, whom he designed to take with him on his mission. The intelligent mother had some general notion that her removal to a Free State by her master would entitle her legally to her freedom, and, on applying, though closely watched by her old master, to some black servants at the hotel where they stopped, was confirmed in that presumption. She thereupon resolved to get away from her master on or before her arrival in New-York, and remain to enjoy her new-found freedem.

Wheeler, who kept his eye on his slaves almost perpetually, took them, considerably before 5 o'clock, down to the ferry-boat of the Camen and Amboy Railread, where he seated them on the upper deck and sat down beside them to await the time of starting. Meantime, a negro servant ran from their late

hotel to the office of the "Society for the relief " of persons illegally held in Slavery," established soon after the Revolution by Benjamin Franklin and others, and told the Secretary, PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, that a man had gone down to the Amboy boat with three persons whom he was holding as slaves, and who desired their freedom. Williamson, being very busy, told the black to go down to the boat and inform the persons so held by Wheeler that they could be so held no longer, having been voluntarily brought by him into a Free State, and advise them to walk on shore and quit Wheeler's undesirable company. The negro started for the boat accordingly, but soon Williamson changed his mind and followed. He went directly up to Wheeler and his late chattels, asked the woman if she wished to be free, and, being assured that she did, advised her of her rights and opportunities. She started to go; Wheeler demurred and held on to her children, who were frightened by the excited throng which had gathered around them, and clung to their master in terror; a scuffie ensued between him and the half-dozen blacks who had crowded to the scene, by whom they were car, ried off in the train of their mother, who was eager for liberty. They all quickly disappeared, and Mr. Williamson went back to his office, where he was absorbed in his own business till after 10 o'clock, when he left for the Pittsburgh station and took the night-train for Harrisburg, where he had to attend a meeting of a Telegraph Company next

When he returned to Philadelphia, thirty-six hours later, he was met by officers who arrested him on a habeas corpus issued by U. S. District Judge Kane, at the suit or relation of Wheeler, commanding him to produce the bodies of the woman and children aforesaid before the said Judge-Wheeler having charged him with obstructing and secreting them. To this suit Wil iamson responded by personal appearance before the Judge and by affidavit setting forth that the said Jane Johnson and her children. claimed by Wheeler as his slaves, had never been in his (Williamson's) custody or keeping, and he knew not where they were. This verified answer Judge Kane pronounced evasive and a contempt of Court, and therefore sentenced Williamson to prison without bail or limit of duration. Mr. W.'s counsel forthwith applied for permission to amend the return; but the judge refused it, saying it was too late. From that hour, two months since, Williamson has lain in jail, though every effort has been made by eminent counsel to procure his liberation. An application in his behalf to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court for habeas corpus was refused first by Judge Lewis, and after-

ward by the full bench-Judge Knox strongly dis-Mating-on the ground of independent jurisdiction in the Federal Courts. involving the right to punish for contempt; the Court bolding that there is no remedy for an abuse of this right, however flagrant, but through an impeachment. So William son lies ir prison, without hope of release, and is insultingly told that he can liberate himself by making a proper submission to Kane.

How can he! What can be say! His first answer was the naked, literal truth. He never did have possession, or custody, or oversight, of Wheeler's liberated slaves. He never knew whither they went when, in company with other blacks, they left the ferry-boat in his presence last July. He had never seen them before that hour; he never saw them afterward, though the mother was brought into Court when the negroes who aided her to carry off her children were tried before Judge Kelly for assault and battery on Wheeler. But Williamson was not present at and had no part in this trial. The writ served on him did not require him to discover and report the hiding-place of these freed chattels; no writ of habeas corpus could make such a requisition. What it did require he answered truly, in the sight of God and man; and the submission now required of him is at once iniquitous and impossible. Even if his answer had been evasive, that is no contempt of Court, as has been abundantly adjudged. In such case, the party aggrieved must frame his interrogatories, and move the Court to compel him to snswer. If he responds truly, the desired information is obtained; if falsely, he is liable for the perjury; if he refuses to answer, that is contumacy, and may be punished as contempt. In Williamson's case, however, there was nothing nearer contempt than a simple statement of the truth. He had nothing to conceal, having done no act which the laws do not approve-none which even Judge Kane would not be proud to call his own at the bar of

Eternal Justice. In view of the cruel wrong to which he has been and still is subjected, a respectable body of sympathizing Pennsylvanians have presented his some for the office of Canal Commissioner of their State, and we appeal to all Pennsylvanians who love righteousness and hate oppression, not merely to vote for him, but to circulate appeals and ballots in favor of his election. We urge appeals to Editors for space in their columns to set forth the facts above recited, and entreat all voters to consider them; we ask good men to procure handbills, circulars and ballots, days before Election, and scatter them far and wide. Nobody seems to care much about the party aspects of this contest, and we neither know nor care which party, if any, has hitherto been honored by Mr. Williamson's vote. There is a Whig and a Democratic candidate already, and we presume a Know-Nothing likewise; but a good man, well known as no election brawler, having first circulated the documents, can stand at any poll and induce scores to give their suffrages for Passmore Williamson. His success, in defiance of party machinery and party interests, would be a stinging rebuke to Judicial usurpation and outrage-a glorious observance of the Scriptural injunction, "Remember those in bonds as bound with them." Pennsylvanians in your prayers, your efforts, your votes, remember your oppressed brother, PASSMORE WILLIAMSON!

BALAAM'S ASS.

Though no great admirers or favorers of Know. Nothingism, we have had more than one occasion to admit that, as Providence is accustomed to bring good out of evil, so some good has come out of that. The most recent instance of this providential transmutation which we have noticed is presented in the case of Mr. ex-Senator Berrien of Georgia whose lately published letter, giving his reasons for joining the Know-Nothing party, forcibly calls to mind that miraculous interposition by which Balaam's ass was made to speak. There is, however, this difference between the two cases: that Balaam's ass spoke to rebuke his foolish master whereas ex-Senator Know-Nothing Berrien speaks to rebuke his foolish self.

Mr. Berrien is in favor of a national party, having for one of its leading objects a change in the naturalization laws; and the reasons for establish-

ing and joining such a party he thus sets forth: "Consider, also, that these emigrants shunning the Consider, also, that these emigrants studing the labor—and flocking to the North, from their abolition tendencies, in search of kindred spirits, are thus rapidly increasing the majority against you in Congress at every opportunity, and will, unless checked in no very great length of time, place the Constitution and the metitutions of the South at the mercy of fanaticism.

"And low are these calamities to be averted, if this

And how are these calamities to be averted, if this "And how are these calamities to be averted, if this horde of foreigners, rapidly increasing, is to be annually added to your society? The plagues of Egypt were mercies, since they were guided by Divine benevolence, and stayed by His omnipotence, when the deliverance of His chosen people was effected. But who shall stay this moral pestilence, if you are insensible to your danger? If persevered in, in what can it eventuate but in the ruin of the republic? Can the noble system of government, established by our fathers, be administered by men like these?"

It is not our present purpose to consider how far the apprehensions expressed by the ex-Senator are well-founded. We wish merely to point out how, in justifying the foundation of a new party on these grounds, even with so great an object in view as "to prevent the ruin of "the Republic," Mr. Berrien completely abandens the political position occupied by himself for many previous years, and how loudly and emphatically he rebukes his whole course of preaching and teaching-his Senatorial speeches having generally contained a mixture of both-while he sat as a member of the Federal Sepate.

Complaints against the North for presuming to intermeddle with the affairs of the South formed a leading and favorite topic of Mr. Berrien's solemn Senatorial discourses, compounded as they were in about equal parts of law and gospel, or of what he who delivered them supposed to be such. It was in vain that Northern men urged in reply, in language which Mr. Berrien seems now to have borrowed, that Slavery was a question in which they too had an interest. It was in vain that they asked, as he has now taken to asking, "who shall stay this moral pestilence, if we are insensible to our danger !" Pointing to the increase of Slavery in the South, and its extension into new Territories, as Mr. Berrien now points to the influx of free immigrants into the North, they asked, as Mr. Berrien now asks: "If persevered in, in what can it eventuate but in the ruin of "the Republic ?" And, referring not merely to the slaves but to the slaveholders as they exhibited themselves on many notable occasions it was asked in the very words which the selemn ex-Senator has now borrowed and turned into an excuse for joining the Knew-Nothings: "Can the noble system of government estab-

"lished by our fathers be administered by men "like these ?" In those times Mr. Berriea turned up his nose very contemptuously to objurgations of this sort. Slavery, he insisted, was a domestic affair of the South, with which the North had nothing to do; and we were politely requested to stay at home and mind our own business, and leave the South to take care

In medicine one poison is often used to counter. set the effects of another, and we are glad to find that the new folly of Know-Nothingism into which Mr. Berrien has fallen has had the effect to cure him of the old non-intervention folly which led him, as a Senator, to talk so much solemn nonsense. There are instances recorded in medical books in which persons of very obtuse understanding have, by a violent blow on the head, such as might reduce a sane man to idiocy, had their obfuscated intellects greatly cleared up and enlightened. We are very happy to perceive that Mr. ex-Senator Berrien, in being knocked down by Know-Nothingism, has gained an advantage of this sert. Doubtless he will now grow a little less bitter and narrow-especially as he can now vent his bitterness and parrowness on the immigrants from abroad-toward us the native-born and ancient citizens of the North. Doubtless he will now be able to perceive that it is not pure impertinence in us if we do take a certain degree of interest in the social institutions of the South, and in the character and kind of population resident therein. With Mr. Berrien's opinions as to the necessary effect of the immigration from abroad now going on-with his dread lest this "moral pestilence," as he calls it, should eventuate in the ruin of the Republic-he is perfectly right, not only in raising his voice against it, but in putting forward the averting of this calamity as a leading political object. As a conscientious man, such as he claims to be, he could do no less. But in the same light in which he regards free immigration into the North we citizens of the North regard, and possibly with better reason, the spread of Slavery into new Territories and its perpetuation in the country. Mr. Berrien is welcome to join the Know-Nothings; but have not we Northern men equally as good right and reason to join the Republicans?

ROMAN INFLUENCES IN SPAIN.

However dense the opacity with which the worshipers of the darkness of past ages may endeavor to obstruct light-however slow the world may be in dragging its lost rights from this obscurity-still the work of illumination and disenthrallment progresses uninterruptedly. Mental and social emancipation, if impeded in one avenue, forces its way through another. The breach between Spain and Rome-a breach not created by a few individuals nicknamed by their enemies philosophers, but one in which the Cortes and Government are sustained by the immense majority of the citizens of Madrid and a large portion of the people in the provinces-proves clearly that the age in which we live sounds the death knell of various kinds of despotism.

At the very outset of what are historically termed modern times, beginning with the close of the fifteenth century and the early dawnings of the Reformation, Spain more than any other country contributed to strengthen the papal power, while the war upheld it in Italy more earnestly than the Italians themselves. It was Spain which carefully preserved the bloody sparks of the auto-da-fes until they became rekindled in Italy and Rome by the accursed Caraffa, and which alone fed the flames for centuries afterward. In Spain the Jesuits and Jesuitism had their birth; and when in the sixteenth century the conflict began between Luther and his disciples on one side and Rome and her tonsured legions on the other, Spain threw her power-which now for generations had overspread Europe-into the cause of persecution, and ruined herself in the effort to strangle in the cradle the new-born spirit. But now at last Spain. with her Most Catholic Majesties, has risen against the Rome she has so long obeyed and idolized, and with courageous endeavor is shaking off the load which has long oppressed her.

This struggle which is now ∂eveloping itself be-

tween the better citizens and the clergy of Spain. the one battling for the admission of civilizing light, the other for the retention of the old enslav ing darkness, is not of recent origin. It dates so far back as the time of Ferdinand VII. With occasional interruptions it has existed throughout the reign of Isabella II; it appeared distinctly during her minority, and is now brought to a deci sive issue. Not that the Queen, or her nearest confidants or friends, is a willing party to the movement; but she is compelled to follow the impulse given to her Government by the Cortes and the popular will. During her minority, at the outset of the Regency, her mother, Maria Christins, was compelled to seek the support of the Liberals who aimed, with the introduction of the Constitutional system, to curtail the papal and monkish influence. Beside an impoverished na. tion and empty treasury there stood a clergy revel ing in wealth, possessing rich treasures and an immense landed property lost and dead for all national uses. This property it was determined to return to the nation to which it originally belonged. in order that it might be converted into a source of public utility and serve to alleviate the public debt. A decree was enacted directing the sale of this property and to pay the salaries of the clergy from the public treasury. A great outcry was, of course, raised by the interested parties Rome protested, but under the pressure of newer and better ideas, the law was partially carried out. In the course of events, however, Maria Christina, supported by the Moderados, felt herself strong enough to throw away the mask of hypoc, risy, and under the premiership of Narvaez the Government atoned for the past by prostrating it self before the papal power. The further sale of church property was at once stopped and a concordat concluded. When liberty was murdered by the French troops on the seven hills Spain sent her ragged warriors, under Gen. Cordova, to give the last turn to the rack.

The recent revolution once more directed the attention of the nation to the existing abuses or immunities of the Church, and the interrupted nationalization of Church property. Reform throughout was and is a paramount necessity, and above all such reform as would abrogate those immunities condemned by common sense and reason a the heaviest burdens on the national body and mind In the new budget the Cortes imposed a certain per centage of tax on all salaries paid by Government, and among others on those of the clergy which as being the largest could best bear it. The infuriated priesthood at once carried their complaint to Rome, and the papal Chargé d' Affaires at Madrid protested against this equitable measure-Without noticing, however, the protest, the Cortes continued their salutary work, abolishing Church abuses, reducing the power of Rome, and directing

that the clergy in all temporal matters should be subject to the general laws of the country. The tribunal of the Rota, a supreme Ecclesiastical Court in Madrid, instituted in times gone by for the decision of all civil and temporal matters affecting the clergy, and hitherto independent of the civil power, was abolished.

The Pope at once brought to bear the accus tomed thunders which he has been recently hurling at Piedmont. In an arrogant allocu tion he declares null and void all the laws enacted by the legally constituted powers of the country, dispenses with obedience to them, and as has been the custom for centuries with Rome under such circumstances, authorizes lawlessness and incites to revolt. The priesthood appealed to and stirred up the worst and most violent passions of the masses, and tried to rekindle a bloody fanaticism, of which we saw the fruit in the recent outbreak at Barcelona. Pacheco, the Spanish Minister, lefs Rome, and Monsignor Franchi, the Roman Chargé d'Affaires, bade farewell to Madrid. The excitement by the last accounts was intense, and several attempts had been made to burn the old these days of easy publishing we cannot red. concerdat publicly on the square of the Capital. It is a curious historical coincidence of Spain and Piedment, that wastever happens in | lucrative hearing; when all was mistrest. one at once reacts on the other country. When in 1820 Spain proclaimed the Constitution, Piedmont followed her example. This time Piedmont has taken the start, and now both countries are engaged in mortal strife with Rome, the priesthood, and all the results of long darkness. The Vatican forges its thunder, and excommunications are its lightning shafts; but they fall back impotently from the shield of a strong national sense and sound national

conscience. In the name of civilization and progress we salute with a joyous heart this parade of Roman fury. It is time for Italians and Spaniards to see, to learn, and to experience that though they may be excommunicated the sun will rise and set as usual, the world will move in its accustomed round and go on and prosper, and trees and fields will bear their wonted bloom and yield their wented harvests. No destroying locusts will appear, or plague spread its wings, at the bidding of the monarch of Rome; nor will the roofs of houses fall in, or graves burst their inclosure and start open. Rome should carefully consider whether in these idle fulminations it is not like the self-destroying scorpion, thrusting the envenomed sting into its own head.

PURLISHERS' FESTIVAL.

The most durable thing in this world is a book. The men that build strongest, therefore, are the bookmakers. But they are nothing without the publisher, in these piping times of printing. A publisher-one who stands between the indivdual man's private thoughts and the world and posterity-surely this is a vocation of vast import, and only the most civilized state of mankind can afford it. These publishers now are so numerous as to form a great national guild of their own. Annually they come from ail the thirty-two States to New-York as certainly as the Jews came up to Jerusalem to be taxed. They are here now, and having got through with their great purchases at the trade sales, (and the buying has been lively,) they are going to hold a festival at the Crystal Palace to-morrow evening. In view of this gathering there has been due

preparation, and men who severally make and write and read books, and women who write and read them, will be there in attendance. The doors will according to the programme, be open at five o'clock, and the ceremonies-a la fourchette-will commence at six. The arrangements are to be thorough-so much so that lest a host should be mistaken for a guest, or vice versa, the booksellers and publishers will enter at the Sixth-avenue and the authors and other guests on Fortieth street. It seems that the desire to see authors and their publishers face to face has been so strong that the Committee of Arrangements are obliged to say they regret exceedingly that it has been positively impossible to comply with the very numerous reonests received to extend their invitations both for the table and for the gallery. More than six hundred invitations are now issued, as it was found that more than this could not be within hearing distance of the speakers." Indeed? Then we should say that the Committee have gone to the consumptive hospital for orators, as the man who cannot easily address three thousand has no business to speak in public : it is not his vocation-Mr. Putnam, the Secretary, must mend his knowledge of acoustics and pulmonary affairs generally,

The bookselling business, like all others in this country, fifty years back was a small affair, then Thomas Dobson of Philadelphia undertook the printing of Rees's Encyclopedia. During the administration of Washington he waited on the President to have him head the list of subscribers. Washington wrote down his name as required, simply remarking to Mr. Dobson, "You are a bold man." The printing of the Encyclopedia was too much for the enterprising bookseller-he failed. But such works are put forth now every month without special remark, and the sale of them determined with staple accuracy. This single anecdote will exhibit in the strongest light the infantile state of the publishing art about half a century since, and the wide and rapid steps it has made to gain its present eminence. The Association of Booksellers dates back to

the year 1801, and Matthew Carey of Philadelphia, not less distinguished as a publicist than as bookseller, then presided. It was eminently a utilitarian body, offering premiums for improvements connected with the matter of publishing. The first premium gained was by Jacob Jehason of Philadelphia, for printing-ink, pronounced superior to the best of London manufacture. There were giants, it seems, in those days. The fourth annual meeting of the Association was held in New-York on the 18th of June, 1804, Matthew Carey being reëlected President. The first Board of Directors was composed of E. A. Andrews and J. West of Boston, J. Sword and I. T. Hopkins of New-York, O. Penniman of Trey, I. Johnson of Philadelphia, and S. Butler of Baltimere: S. Whiting of Albany being Treasurer, and S. Stansbury of New-York. Corresponding Secretary. These fogies looked to the protection of American manfactures. Their premiums acted vitally on the arts connected with printing. Types, paper, and machines, as well as ink, were rewarded by their intelligence and patriotism. The economy of sending gold abread and turning away workmen to starve at home was reserved for later times.

American authorship has grown in an equal proportion with printing and publishing. Amer-

cause American authors were wanting. The first work of importance was The Federalist, then, of voluminous pretension, came Jul Barlow's epic, The Columbiad, a grand quarte, splendidly printed; a few stray novels-Brockies Brown's the greatest-and some elementary works for schools; with scattering legal reports, and an essay or two of merit on medicine; some occasional volumes of sermons, not omitting Edwards on Free Will, concluded the list. Sud. denly, however, Cooper came upon the stage, and after him a flood of novelists; and Walsh in controversial national politics, and after him literary patriotism burnt strong; and Lewis and Clarke in travels, and after taem adventurous writers; and Ress in classics, and after him much of the humanities. These men were fires on lonely hills, for a community of letters was not when they began, booksellers depad. ing upon British authors for their prosperit, se looking on native genius with doubt and ken. bling as to the result. We sadly fear that is ize the huge difficulties which eleverness and genius then had to contend with to gain a when, in the language of Cooper, a line of praise from the meanest English critic was more valued in America than a volume of laudation from the best American judge of letters, How the great hearts of those days must here been lacerated under the snobbish deferences foreign authority, when we find the complaint running through our literature of under-estimation for native effort-and not by pretenders, but by men whose works will live as long as this country endures. But now, if advertisement do not lie, what an affluence of success belongs to authorship-above all in idealistic literature. The fiftieth thousand of Mrs. Jones's tearful tale of Youthful Love, or Sixteen and Suicide; or of Mr. Smith's novel in socials of The Pious Scavenger and his Five Sons, founded on fact, are things as common as-TRIBUNES. We are told by the Publishers' Circular that 50,000 of book edition is now as usual a thing as 10,000 was ten years back. If we go on at this rete what will become of us ! Ichthyologists afficm that the crop of herring, uncaten by other fish, would amount in three years to the entire weight of the globe. The crop of books appears likely to do really what the herring simply aspires to. In that case it may be considered a providential circumstance by some seepties that printing was not discovered earlier. THE BRITISH PRESS. In the happy days of France, when her Press was free, and before Louis Napoleon bd

ican books were not read-s fact of which The

Edinburgh Review once informed the world-

crushed her Parliamentary Assemblies, there was always an opposition which systematically condemned the action of the Government, whether right or wrong. Undoubtedly this fact had its evils; still the spirit of opposition is inseparable from liberty; and Guizot said, in one of his candid moments, that he desired an opposition, and would be very sorry if there were none. In England, however, patriotism is now so rife that with the exception of The Empire, the organ of the Peace party, no journal opposed to the war can be found in all the country. The English Press neither leads nor corrects the popular feeling, but always follows and truckles. The Radical organs are as much more warlike than the others as they are less intelligent. The Morning Advertiser suspects & Russian agent in every man who dares raise objection to the war, and The Daily News presumes to indulge in no word of criticism against Louis Bonaparte, who is now simply England's illustrious and gallant ally. The Leader, a socialistic weekly, is also at peace with Napoleon III. Indeed, it was reserved to the time-serving Times, by the publication of its revelations upon the recent frightful abuses in the management of the army in the Crimes, to call down censure upon the Government and excite the suspicion of its local cotemporaries, which tried to fasten upon it the title of a Russian organ.

It is clear that the British Government were involved in this war most unwillingly; that they were forced into it by public opinion; and as we never do well what we do not do willingly, the war was of course long carried on with the greatest possible stupidity. People actually believed that one English soldier was a match for ten Russians: that there was no such thing w resisting the Scotch Greys; and even when the handful of British cavalry was annihilated st Balaklava, they recorded Balaklava among their triumphs. Napoleons's secret reason for carrying on the war they never understood; and The Times one day made the naive confession that they did not know the exact force of the Rassians in the Crimea or the resources of Serastepol. Russian geography was a new thing is England, and the Crimes a terra incognita. The Times itself said that Riga was the capital of Russian Poland, and that seventy-three out of the seventy-six stone bridges of St. Petersburg had been destroyed for the sake of defense, while all the world except England knew that there never was more than one stone bridge over the Neva.

Men expect what they wish for, but journals that have no information other than their om wishes ought not to aspire to the leadership of public opinion. Napoleon III says that "Rus-"sia is exhausted;" but when his uncle entered Moscow and wrote to the Emperor Alexander, "Sire, the war is finished," he received for asswer: "The war has just begun." There is no evidence to lead to the opinion that Alexander II will show less energy, or that he will forget his imprecation, "May my hand wither if ever I "sign a dishonorable treaty." The London Post, the organ of Lord Palmerston, says that Sevas topol must fall, and with it the Crimes. The Herald, a journal formerly more independent, tells us that Victoria's alliance with Napoleon will destroy absolutism in Europe, enfranchise the oppressed nations, and extend the area of Constitutional government. Comment on this is un-

THE FROST.-A correspondent in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, Sept. 24, says: Corn in this county out of the way of frost-a good portion of it is cat It is the largest crop ever grown in this county. Pots toes are very fine, but the rot is making its appearance a little. There is a large breadth of wheat sowing is good order.

"The Society for the Diffusion of Spiritual Knowl-"edge," an association formed to shed light on the principles and practices of ghost seeing, has issued a series of very neatly printed tracts for those who wish to take their "Spiritualism" in a chesp and pleases